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OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

### DAIRYING IN MAINE.

We do not know why there are not more dairies in Maine than there is. It is true, every farmer does a little of the business, just to supply himself and occasionally spare a cheese or two, and a tub of butter to the merchant or to a friend. With them, however, it is merely secondary business, and does not yield more or less to other labors. Really well arranged, systematic dairies are scarce in the State, and yet in many sections, where grazing is abundant, they might be conducted with success and profit. There are three requisites,—yes, four, to make a dairy profitable in Maine. First, a will to establish one—second, knowledge necessary to conduct one—third, good grazing lands for the cows, and fourth, good cows to supply the milk. The two first requisites pertain to the individual, and are not the fruits of any particular soil or climate. The two last belong more closely to the circumstances of nature. Every good grazing soil, or soil naturally fitted for the production of grass, does not produce the best kinds for dairy purposes. It has been found by actual experiment in the great dairy districts of New York, that those pastures that were well supplied with white and red clovers, produced food yielding milk richer in cheese than any others. This hint should be attended to by those who are seeding down lands designed for pasture for milk cows. In addition to the pasturage, many feed their cows with shorts, made of the whey, mixed with bran or slops, or give it to them clear to drink.

In the cooler part of the season, or in the winter when cattle are kept up, the following plan of feeding those cows which are in milk and from whose milk it is desired to make butter or cheese, is followed by some. It was first adopted in a large milk establishment, near Newcastle, in England. Ninety-one pounds of clover hay, (cut or chopped), 168 pounds of brewers' grains, 12 pounds of ground flax seed, 2 pounds of salt. These are mixed together and divided equally among twelve cows for a day. This will give a little short of eight pounds of hay to a cow for a day, fourteen pounds of brewers' grains, and a pound of flax seed meal. The brewers' grains are not to be had very easily in Maine. They are the grain that has been used by brewers; generally barley or rye, and they have lost most of the soluble matter, they are probably not much better than bran. We doubt if these with the flax seed meal are better than a few pounds of Indian meal, or oat and pea meal. It will be well to observe that the above mixture was scalded in a tub with hot water.

Now clover hay and oat and pea meal given to cows have no doubt would increase and enrich the milk as much as the English mixture. If it should be cut and scalded it would be eaten up cleaner and be digested easier.

The next requisite that we mentioned was good cows. We mean by this, good milk cows. If milk is all that is wanted, it would be an object to procure the cow that would give the most of the richest, without any regard to breed, size, color or shape, but we also want stock for other purposes, it will be a wise economy in the farmer to endeavor to combine good dairy properties with size and symmetrical proportions. In such case, when the animal has been sufficiently used for dairy purposes, she will be still valuable as a stock breeder or for the butcher. Heavy milking qualities do not always confine themselves to any breed, and yet we are an advocate for keeping the several breeds pure and distinct, and by attention to breeding, with a view of combining dairy qualities with the other peculiar characteristics of the breeds, we do not see why every breed may not become good for dairy use as well as for the other purposes for which we need cattle, viz: labor and beef. In regard to dairying profitably and successfully in Maine, we can see nothing to prevent us from competing with any of the large dairies in New England or Middle States. We have but to follow the same steps and we arrive at the same goal—pursue the same process and accomplish the same results.

**CLOVER STRAW FOR SEEDING TO CLOVER.** A hint was given, a year or two ago, in the Albany Cultivator, to those who get out clover seed, on the use of clover straw in seeding land to clover. We not long since saw a large pile of this material lying idle, and thought we would repeat the hint to the proprietor. The Cultivator says it may not be known to all farmers who raise their own clover seed, that the straw, after threshing, contains enough seed to give a thick seeding to the land, if spread over the surface. Dr. Cooke, of Sudus Point, N. Y., pursues this practice very successfully. He spreads a thin coat of the straw over the ground, as soon as it is harrowed, which does not injure but rather benefits the grain, as it comes up thro' the straw which afterwards decays. The seed vegetates well, and affords a very thick growth of clover, to use Dr. Cooke's own words, "as thick as the hair on a dog's back."

The straw that we alluded to was threshed by hand, previously to carrying the chaff to a clover mill, and we presume that this was the case with which Dr. C. recommends to be spread upon the grain field.

Some Cornish miners have proceeded to Chili for the purpose of working the copper mines of that country.

### STRAINING THE WIND, OR PROTECTING GARDENS ON THE SEA COAST.

A friend, who resides on the sea coast of Maine, and in a situation exposed to the sea breeze, complained that the winds from the salt water prevented his rearing many kinds of vegetables and fruits that were raised in a more interior situation on the same latitude. We asked him if he had ever seen or read of Mr. Tudor's plan of straining the sea breeze as they came, full of salt and vapor, over Nahant? He had not—and we now, for his special information and for the benefit of any others who may be in a like situation, give an account of Mr. Tudor's plan, which we condense from the American Horticulturist.

He builds a series of fences around his garden, made of pickets of inch board, and very high. These are made strong, and the posts well braced. This outer fence is sixteen feet high, and the pickets are three inches wide. Against the outer fence are trained some of the hardy kinds of fruits in the espalier mode which forms an additional protection. A few feet from this is another fence, built in like manner, but not so high; and next to this is built another, making a tier of three pickets one-third, good grazing lands for the cows, and fourth, good cows to supply the milk. The two first requisites pertain to the individual, and are not the fruits of any particular soil or climate. The two last belong more closely to the circumstances of nature. Every good grazing soil, or soil naturally fitted for the production of grass, does not produce the best kinds for dairy purposes. It has been found by actual experiment in the great dairy districts of New York, that those pastures that were well supplied with white and red clovers, produced food yielding milk richer in cheese than any others. This hint should be attended to by those who are seeding down lands designed for pasture for milk cows. In addition to the pasturage, many feed their cows with shorts, made of the whey, mixed with bran or slops, or give it to them clear to drink.

Those who have visited the garden express surprise to find so great a difference of temperature within the garden, from that of the atmosphere without. We have no doubt that the same plan would be serviceable in exposed situations in the interior, where it would be desirable to plant a garden of the more tender kinds of fruit and shrubbery.

### MIXED PROVIDER CROPS.

**BARLEY AND FLAX TOGETHER.** About two years ago a writer in one of the Agricultural Journals, (it does not now occur to us which, but we believe the Cultivator,) recommended sowing five or six quarts of flax seed with barley or oats, for provender for horses. We suggested to a friend to try it, who did very cautiously, but who nevertheless came to the conclusion that it makes very excellent provender. The principal trouble he found was during cleaning of the grain, the flax seed would separate with the fowl seeds, and leave the oats, and be left among the tailings. He didn't know, on the whole, but that it would be as well or better to sow each separately, and then mix the flax seed with the oats, and then manufacture the flax straw into flax or thread, and thus have the full benefit of the flax throughout. We have seen, in the Madawaska country, buckwheat and oats together, which made a very good provender. The Canadian grass peas with oats does very well. It is a very small pea, and is not heavy in the vine as the common pea, and is not so likely to lodge the oats. The pea itself is about as large as the vetch.

**POPULATION AND WEALTH OF N. ENGLAND.**

| State         | Population | Wealth      |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Maine         | 600,000    | 240,000,000 |
| N. Hampshire  | 300,000    | 120,000,000 |
| Massachusetts | 850,000    | 340,000,000 |
| Connecticut   | 380,000    | 132,000,000 |
| Vermont       | 302,000    | 120,000,000 |

If the above table be correct, there is more property in Maine, according to the number of inhabitants, than there is in our old mother Massachusetts.

**CARROTS AS FOOD FOR STOCK.** At one of the agricultural meetings held in Boston during the past winter, the subject of cultivating "root crops" for stock, was discussed. The general expression was, that the carrot is the best root for this purpose, in situations adapted to its growth. Hon. Mr. Brooks stated that he had made experiments in feeding carrots, and for young stock he thought them as valuable in weight as good hay. He thought they did not produce as much milk, when fed to cows, as potatoes. He considered carrots compared with oats, to be worth 33 cents per bushel when oats, to be worth 50 cents—that 10-12 lbs. of carrots were equivalent to 3-4 lbs. of oats. He considered the tops of carrots of sufficient value to pay the expense of harvesting. He put them up in small stacks out of doors, and they kept good till mid-winter.

Mr. Rice said he sowed carrots early in May on light land—used crop 500 bushels per acre—40 bushels weigh about a ton, and were worth as much as half a ton of hay. Mr. Proctor said 35 tons of carrots had been grown on an acre at a single crop, and it was not uncommon to obtain 32 tons. Most of the speakers mentioned that the blight had injured their carrots, more or less of late years. [Albany Cultivator.]

**PRUNING TREES.** It is now a well established truth, that when a young tree is in a vigorous state of growth, and the wood full of sap, just previous to its having made its hard wood, (say in June or July, in most parts of the United States,) any branch may be taken off, without injury. Therefore, at this stage of existence of the tree, pruning may be safely performed, giving its top that shape it is intended to assume when it attains its full size.

**EXTRAORDINARY EGGS.** We noticed, a few days since, some very large Hen's Eggs. One of them measured 7-1/2 by 6-1/2 inches. Whether this notice excited the ambition of a Hen belonging to B. H. Lord, of Nassau, or not, we cannot say; but it is a fact that she has supplied her proprietor with nineteen of the largest Hen's Eggs ever seen in Nassau or elsewhere. Some of them weighed 7-7/8 inches; and three of them weighed 11 ounces! There was but little difference in the size of the Eggs, and Mr. L., who has a large number of hens, is anxious to have the mystery solved. He has, therefore, carefully preserved these mammoth eggs, and in due time will let us know what kind of chickens they produce. [Albany Journal.]

### BREEDING DAIRY COWS.

The breeding of domestic animals has always been considered an important branch of agriculture.

In the breeding of that noble and useful animal, the horse, we have succeeded well, as the annual exhibition at our county fair has proved. And there are few counties in the state where the farmers drive better horses than the farmers of Herkimer county. The reason of this is obvious; we grow them in the right way; we follow the rule which nature has pointed out, and whenever we do that, we are sure to succeed. We take our best and most perfect animal to breed from; we treat the dam kindly; we give her a sufficiency of suitable food; we allow the colt to run with her from six to eight months, drawing that sustenance which the God of nature intended, and which no art or device of human ingenuity can improve. When we take it from the dam, we pay particular attention to it, by giving it food well suited to its age. We house it during the cold season; in short, we do all that is necessary to give a fair and proper development to all the qualities of the animal. It is, therefore, a natural consequence that we have fine horses, possessing vigorous constitutions, and sprightly action. What has been said with respect to the breeding of horses, will apply with equal force to the breeding of all animals, viz: that the order of nature should be followed, as near as can be. By this rule the young are allowed to nurse the dam, and draw all the sustenance it can get from that source. And this will be found to be not only the best, but the most profitable way of rearing all animals, except the dairy cow. And if she was to be reared in this way, although we should have a fine animal, still she would not be worth what it would cost to rear her. Hence the dairy-men of our country have thought it better to buy their cows than to rear them; still there are some heifer calves reared every year, by farmers, whose principal business is making cheese; and as this is the principal business of a large portion of the farmers of our country, it may be well to examine the subject of rearing cows for the dairy, and see if they cannot be reared in a way that they will be worth, when reared, what it has cost to rear them.

There is no rule better settled in political economy, than that the thing produced, should be worth in the market, what it cost to produce it, with a reasonable profit to the producer. When it does not do this, it shows that the supply is too great for the demand; and as no one will, for any length of time, produce an article that does not pay, there will be a falling off until the supply and demand are proportionate. In our country we rear a large number of cows every year, that are reared at a considerable distance. It may be, that in certain portions of the state, cows can be reared and sold to us cheaper than we can rear them.

One thing is certain, we cannot afford to rear them in the way nature points out—let them draw from the cow all the milk. In deviating from this, we should, as far as possible, observe the rule. In order to do this, it may be well to consider that the quantity of milk which the cow yields now, is very different, and perhaps double the quantity yielded in her original and natural state. We have been in the habit of cultivating the milking qualities of the cow, from the earliest stages of civilization, and even from the shepherd state. Not so with any other animal. It is a general rule with us, that "like begets like," and that the young animal partakes largely of the qualities of its parent stock. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose, that by breeding from the best milkers, this great length of time we have greatly increased, and no doubt doubled the quantity of milk from each cow. This natural rule then, that the young requires all the milk of the dam, would in the case of the cow, only require one-half. It is well known that for the first four or six weeks after the cow comes in, (as it is usually termed,) she gives a large quantity of milk. It then decreases in quantity but increases in quality; that is, it becomes richer, and this continues through the season, until the calf, if it was allowed to run with her, would give up by degrees its support from the cow, and leave her to produce its successor. This decrease of quantity and increase of quality, is admirably calculated to facilitate the healthful growth of the young animal, during the first four or six weeks; and the whole dependence is on the milk, and the quantity is sufficient to satisfy its hunger, and facilitate its growth, while in quality it is not so rich as to be injurious. At this age the growth is such, that the quantity does not satisfy its hunger, and the decrease of quantity causes an increase of appetite for food, while the increase of quality tends to keep the animal healthy and vigorous, its hunger drives it to eat such food as it can get; and in case of variety, nature has given it sufficient sagacity to select that which is best suited to its age. It is therefore, clear, that if we could afford to rear calves, by allowing them to draw from the cow one-half of the milk, we could grow good stock. And in this we should not deviate much from the natural rule. But it will doubtless be thought by some, that we cannot afford to grow them in this way; but one thing is too certain to admit of any doubt, viz: that a large portion of the neat stock reared in this country, (and it is thought through the state generally,) has been of an inferior grade.

If we wish to improve it, it may be well to enquire how this inferior grade has been produced? The practice (in too many cases,) has been to take the calf from the cow, when a few days old, and learn it to drink. New milk is fed, some three or perhaps four weeks. It is then fed with skimmed milk, butter-milk, or whey; and as the calf will naturally be doing badly, and wishing to make it do better, this light food is given in larger quantities, so that the stomach is kept full, hunger and

the appetite for food is kept satiated. It has no propensity to eat grass, and such food as would be healthful. It becomes pot-bellied, and as we usually term it; the hair becomes long, and looks rough, and every appearance of the animal is bad, and wishing to improve it, the worse it does, the larger the quantity of this unnatural food, (which is the cause of the difficulty,) is thrown into the stomach, and in this order of nature is reversed, and as a natural consequence, the young animal is doing bad, and must continue to do so until natural rules are observed.

In addition to all this, another wrong (or neglect, which the already injured constitution is illly suited to bear,) is inflicted. It is, in the fall of the year, left to eat frozen grass, run out and pick its living as it can until winter has set in, in good earnest. It is no wonder that with such treatment we rear an inferior grade of neat stock. What horses, think you, should we rear, if we treated our colts in this way? All experience has shown, that if we wish to rear a good animal, we must give them good care and keeping while young, and this holds good as well in the vegetable as the animal productions.

As the dairy-men of our country cannot well afford to rear calves, by giving them half the milk that a good cow will yield, and as it is evident that the practice last alluded to ought not to be followed any longer, another practice has been pursued by some with good success, and seems, to a great extent, to accord with natural principles. It is, to feed new milk wholly, the first four or five weeks, and then boil a small quantity of hay in water, which when taken out, leaves the liquor the color of coffee; a small quantity of oat meal, or canal of wheat, with a handful to each calf, of flax-seed, is put in and boiled. This composition makes a rich and wholesome food, which may be kept in cool weather a number of days. A sufficient quantity put into skim milk or whey, warmed to the temperature of new milk, and stirred until sufficiently incorporated, makes a hearty food, and great care should be taken at first, that it be not too rich. A sufficiency of whey or milk should be used to satisfy, to a reasonable extent, the appetite, but not to satiate it. When the calf is old enough to eat grass, the quantity should be lessened, but made richer, but it requires great care; the danger is in over-feeding. It will readily be perceived that the work of taking care of a dozen or more, is but little more than two or three. If during this process of feeding, they should scum, as it is usually termed, milk warmed to about ninety degrees, with the same quantity of rennet, that is used to curd milk for cheese, stirred in and fed a few times, will usually regulate the stomach and remove the difficulty, when the other feed may be carefully resumed. This is well readily perceived in a cheap feed. I have tested it by actual experiment, and have given fine stock, therefore do not hesitate to recommend it.

Heifer calves reared in this way, with good care and keeping, may come into the dairy at two years old, to good advantage. They can be made as large as three year olds usually are, with ordinary keeping; and it is confidently believed that the keeping of the last year of the three year old, will more than pay the extra expense of keeping well the two years; and it is believed that dairy-men might in this way rear a sufficient number of heifer calves from their best milkers, to keep their stock of cows good, at a profit.

Much has been written and said of late, as to the best breeds for the use of the dairy. Most of our cows now are of mixed breeds, and it is doubted whether any further crossing would improve them. Most of the imported breeds are of large size, have been too high fed and too much pampered to suit our climate and feed. Pampered aristocratic stock, whether with two or four legs, is not suited to our country. It is a rule well settled by a fixed principle in nature, which we cannot alter if we wish to have animals accommodate their size to the quantity and quality of food on which they subsist, having suitable reference to the climate. This rule being admitted, it follows, that a middling sized breed is best for us. It is true, that in the keeping of our dairy cows, we have of late much improved. Still it would be better to have breeds too small than too large, for our keeping. If too small, their tendency would be upward. If too large, they would degenerate, which should always be avoided.

There is a practice prevailing with us to a considerable extent, which ought to be encouraged, that of sowing corn to feed in the fall. It often happens that we are much pinched in the fall, on farms used principally for dairying. The green corn is a good substitute for pasture, and the yield per acre very large. COLUMBIA, Herkimer Co., 1848.

**ROUS IN POULTRY.** This disease, frequently called in this country "swelled head," attacks both common barn-yard fowls and turkeys. The first symptoms are a watery fluid being discharged from the eye. The eyelids soon become inflamed and swell; and the swelling extends more or less over the head. A fetid discharge proceeds from the nostrils, which so obstructs respiration that the fowl is constantly sneezing and gasping. In bad cases one or both eyes are frequently destroyed. The disease is believed to be contagious, and as soon as a fowl is affected, it should be removed to some dry and comfortable place where there will be no liability of the malady being communicated to others. If many fowls are affected, it will be advisable to remove the whole of them, and wash their apartments with a strong wash of hot lime. A writer in the English Agricultural Gazette, recommends as the best remedy, bathing the head with warm fomentations of which poppy-heads have been infused, and giving a preparation of goose-grease, (lard mixed together—two tea-spoonful for a fowl twice a day. For drink, the fowls are allowed water which has iron, or iron-dust and sulphur in it. [Albany Cultivator.]

### CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

Of the Aroostook Co. Agricultural Society. To be held at Houlton, on Thursday, October 26, 1848.

The Trustees offer the following premiums, subject to the rules and regulations of the Society:

- On Stock.**
- For the best pair Working Oxen raised in Co. \$5.00  
" second do., 4.00  
" third do., 3.00  
" best pair three years old Steers, do. 3.00  
" second do., 2.50  
" third do., 2.00  
" best pair two years old Steers, do. 2.50  
" second do., 2.00  
" best pair one year old Steers, do. 2.00  
" second do., 1.50  
" best pair Steer Calves, 2.00  
" second do., 1.00  
" best Bull, not less than two years old, 5.00  
" second do., 4.00  
" best one year old, 4.00  
" second do., 3.00  
" best Bull Calf, 3.00  
" second do., 2.00  
" best Milk Cow, 4.00  
" second do., 3.00  
" best two years old Heifer, 3.00  
" second do., 2.00  
" best one year old do., 2.00  
" best pair Steer Calves, 2.00  
" best Heifer Calf, 2.00  
" second do., 1.50  
" best Stallion, 10.00  
" second do., 6.00  
" best Breeding Mare, and Colt, 5.00  
" second do., 4.00  
" best three years old Colt, 3.00  
" second do., 2.00  
" best two years old Colt, 2.00  
" second do., 1.00  
" best one year old Colt, 1.00  
" second do., 1.00  
" best Buck, 1.00  
" second do., 1.00  
" best flock of Ewes, not less than ten, 5.00  
" second do., 4.00  
" best flock of any breed, not less than one year old, 4.00  
" second do., 2.00  
" best Breeding Sow, not less than one year old, 4.00  
" second do., 2.00

### Plowing Match.

To the person who shall plow one eighth of an acre of sward land in the best manner, taking into account the expense, the length of time, and condition of the team when the work is completed—team to be raised in the county, \$5.00  
To the second best do., 4.00  
" third best do., 3.00

### On Crops.

- For the best Winter Wheat, not less than 1 acre, \$4.00  
" second do., 3.00  
" best early Spring Wheat, 4.00  
" second do., 3.00  
" best early Rye, 3.00  
" best early Barley, 4.00  
" second do., 3.00  
" best crop of Indian Corn, one-half acre, 3.00  
" second do., 2.00  
" best crop of Peas and Oats, half Peas, 2.00  
" best early Oats, 4.00  
" best early Potatoes, 5.00  
" second do., 4.00  
" best one-half acre Potatoes, 4.00  
" best 1 acre Beans, 4.00  
" best 1 acre Carrots, 4.00  
" best 1 acre Flax, 3.00  
" best crop Herd Grass Seed, on 1 acre, 3.00  
" second do., 2.00  
" best crop of Clover Seed, on 1 acre, 3.00  
" second do., 2.00  
" greatest quantity of Green Seeds, not less than 10 lbs., well cleaned, 3.00

For the best specimen of Fall Apples, not less than one bushel, fit for use at time of exhibition, to be examined in committee of the whole at dinner table, \$1.00  
To call the attention of all to this branch of husbandry, and to increase the number and quality of Fruit Trees—

For the best Nursery of Apple Trees, one year old and upwards—a statement of the location and character of the soil, the process of preparing the ground, the kind of seeds, whether from select or promiscuous fruit, to be given in writing, \$5.00  
For the second do., 3.00  
For the most valuable improvement of Fruit Trees by Engrafting, Budding, and otherwise—a statement of the whole process to be given in writing, \$4.00  
For the greatest quantity and best quality of Winter Apples—a statement of the quantity, together with a specimen of the several varieties, to be presented to the Adjudging Committee, \$2.00  
To the person who shall discover the best method of expelling the weevil from fields of Wheat and Rye, so as entirely to exclude them, or prevent their operations; tested by a variety of experiments, showing it to be a perfect remedy, and communicated, by a written statement, to be laid before the Officers of the Society as the Adjudging Committee, \$25.00  
To the person who shall discover the best method of preparing Seed Potatoes so as to protect them from the disease called rot or scab, tested in like manner by a variety of experiments, showing its adequacy in all cases to secure the crop; and the trial of working ones will commence at the hour appointed by the committee.

For the best Cheese, not less than 50 lbs. \$4.00  
" second do., 3.00  
" third do., 2.00  
" best Butter, 40 lbs., 4.00  
" second do., 3.00  
" third do., 2.00

Written statements of the manner of making Butter and Cheese will be required.  
For the greatest quantity and best quality of Maple Sugar, a sample of not less than 25 lbs., to be exhibited, together with a written statement of the process of manufacturing, \$5.00  
" second do., 4.00  
" best Grain Cradle, 2.00  
" best Straw Cutter, 2.00  
" best Drill Machine, 2.00  
" best 1 dozen Scythe Snaths, 1.50  
" best 1 dozen Hay Forks, 1.00  
" best 1 dozen Manure Forks, 1.00  
" best 1 dozen Hay Rakes, 1.00  
" best 1 dozen Narrow Axes, 1.00  
" best 1 Horse Farm Wagon, 3.00  
" best Sleigh or Wagon Harness, 2.00  
" best Calf Skin Boots, men's sewed, 1.00  
" best do., 1.00  
" best Thick Boots, sewed, 1.00  
" best do., pegged, 1.00  
" best Walking Shoes, women's, 1.00  
" best Kid Slippers, 1.00  
" best Over Shoes, 1.00  
" best Wale Cloths, not less than 10 yards, 1.00  
" best Woolen Blanket, 10 yards, 1.00  
" best Woolen Carpeting, 20 yards, 2.00  
" best Cotton and Wool Cloth, 10 yards, 1.00  
" best Worsted yarn, three threads, 1.00  
" best Bed Spread, 1.00  
" best Bed Sheet, 1.00  
" best Table Linen, 1.00  
" second do., 1.00

### REARING POULTRY.

**YOUNG TURKEYS.** These are delicate and chilly bodies and require the utmost attention to raise them. For many weeks after being hatched they require to be kept dry and warm and to be fed with stimulating, nutritious food. As soon as hatched they must be taken from the mother and given a grain of black pepper, then put into a basket with wool or cotton, and lightly covered with the same material. If the weather be cold, the basket should be placed sufficiently near the fire to keep them measurably warm. In a few hours after being hatched and thus treated, they must be fed with hard boiled eggs, chopped fine. This food may be advantageously continued for a few days. After the third day it might be well to mix with the eggs a little crumb of stale bread or stale wheat bread, moistened to a proper consistence with the curd of sour milk, off of which the whey has been strained, and with which the tops of the wild onion or chives, chopped fine, must be mixed. This kind of food, with occasional messes of boiled wheat, millet or rice, should be continued for eight weeks, never omitting to season these with the tops of the wild onion or chives, as above directed.

The hen turkey when first given her brood, should be placed in a dry, warm apartment, be regularly fed and watered thrice a day. The young ones should be fed often, be given water regularly, which should be placed in a shallow vessel, so that they cannot wet themselves, as teal is fatal to them. In a few days, say three or four, a pen should be prepared out of doors for the old hen turkey, which should be so made up as to turn rain and afford shade, as both sun and rain are injurious when the chicks are quite young. It is best, too, to have a separate coop, in which to feed the young ones, as, otherwise, the old hen would be sure to appropriate the largest share of food for herself at the expense of her brood.

As the young turkeys get older and stronger, and their digestive organs become strengthened, they in about eight weeks, the old hen may be let out of the coop and the young fed on cabbage leaves or lettuce chopped fine, mixed with small homony or boiled potatoes; but, even at this stage of their growth, the chopped wild onions and chives should not be omitted, as they still require the stimulating effects of these herbs to give tone to their stomach and diffuse a warmth through their systems.

Those who desire to have fine, well grown, birds, must recollect that, to insure this result, the turkey must be well fed during its entire stage of growing—they should recollect also, that the turkey, though domesticated, is of a wild, roving nature, and that, unless attached to its home by kindness and care, will be apt to take to the woods; to prevent which it should be fed in the poultry yard night and morning, and thus made to love their homes. They need not be stuffed, but still they should be fed, generously fed.

**The Snuffles and Gapes.** Young turkeys, when about three or four weeks old, are sometimes liable to be attacked by these diseases; and we are told that they may be both cured by mixing a tea-spoonful of flour of sulphur in as much corn as is usually fed to 20 young turkeys. This must be given once a day until the disease, whether snuffles or gapes, disappears, which it will do in a few days. It is reasonable to presume, if sulphur will cure these diseases in the turkey, that it would prove equally efficacious if administered to chickens—and as the remedy is simple and inexpensive, it is certainly worthy of trial.

**The Scours.** If the young turkeys should be attacked with this disease, mix a table-spoonful of pulverized charcoal or chalk, with every pint of their food.

**GESE.** As the goslings are hatched they must be taken from the mother, and cared for as recommended for young ducks. When the goslings have hatched all the eggs, the young must be given her, though it would be best to keep her confined for two or three days, when she and her young brood may be turned out into the kitchen yard or lane. The goslings should be fed with crumbs of bread soaked in boiled milk, or with corn dough, made up with bony clabber, frequently through the first week. When they gain strength enough to follow their mother, without danger of being seized with the cramp, she may be permitted to range somewhat at large in search of grass, that being the natural food of the goose. Chives chopped up fine and mixed up with their food once a day, will be found beneficial. When the goslings get 6 or 8 weeks old, they may be allowed messes of boiled potatoes and Indian meal dough, in which chives have been chopped fine and mixed.

Goslings are liable to diarrhoea: this may be checked by mixing a tea-spoonful of powdered chalk or charcoal in a pint of their food. The same precaution is necessary with regard to water, with young goslings as with young ducks. Their drinking water should therefore be given them under the same restrictions, and as much care taken to preserve them dry as with the young of ducks. The goslings should have clean straw placed beside their mother for them to sleep on in the goose house at night. The house should at all times be kept clean.

It may be well to observe here, that each kind of poultry would be the better for having a separate house for their accommodation.

[American Farmer.]

**COMMENCE OF BANGOR.** The Bangor Whig, of the 2d, says that there were in port on the previous day, one hundred and thirty nine vessels, viz: 3 steamers, 5 barques, 11 brigs, 114 schooners, and 5 sloops, most of which were loading or unloading. Rafts of green lumber, too, were beginning to appear, and business to look summer-like. Freight, however, is quite low; the quantity of timber which will reach the mills is as yet uncertain; and the demand for what is ready for market, not very brisk.

The Grand Lodge of Maine, I. O. O. F., yesterday made choice of Allen Haines, Esq., of this city, as Grand Master. [Argus.]

### REARING POULTRY.

**YOUNG TURKEYS.** These are delicate and chilly bodies and require the utmost attention to raise them. For many weeks after being hatched they require to be kept dry and warm and to be fed with stimulating, nutritious food. As soon as hatched they must be taken from the mother and given a grain of black pepper, then put into a basket with wool or cotton, and lightly covered with the same material. If the weather be cold, the basket should be placed sufficiently near the fire to keep them measurably warm. In a few hours after being hatched and thus treated, they must be fed with hard boiled eggs, chopped fine. This food may be advantageously continued for a few days. After the third day it might be well to mix with the eggs a little crumb of stale bread or stale wheat bread, moistened to a proper consistence with the curd of sour milk, off of which the whey has been strained, and with which the tops of the wild onion or chives, chopped fine, must be mixed. This kind of food, with occasional messes of boiled wheat, millet or rice, should be continued for eight weeks, never omitting to season these with the tops of the wild onion or chives, as above directed.

The hen turkey when first given her brood, should be placed in a dry, warm apartment, be regularly fed and watered thrice a day. The young ones should be fed often, be given water regularly, which should be placed in a shallow vessel, so that they cannot wet themselves, as teal is fatal to them. In a few days, say three or four, a pen should be prepared out of doors for the old hen turkey, which should be so made up as to turn rain and afford shade, as both sun and rain are injurious when the chicks are quite young. It is best, too, to have a separate coop, in which to feed the young ones, as, otherwise, the old hen would be sure to appropriate the largest share of food for herself at the expense of her brood.

As the young turkeys get older and stronger, and their digestive organs become strengthened, they in about eight weeks, the old hen may be let out of the coop and the young fed on cabbage leaves or lettuce chopped fine, mixed with small homony or boiled potatoes; but, even at this stage of their growth, the chopped wild onions and chives should not be omitted, as they still require the stimulating effects of these herbs to give tone to their stomach and diffuse a warmth through their systems.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamer Cambria arrived at New York on Sunday morning. The only summary of the news received at the time of going to press, that by telegraph from New York to the Boston papers. The Atlas says:

LATER FROM EUROPE.

It is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of affairs in Europe from a telegraphic despatch, although we may approximate to correctness. We have examined the despatch with considerable care, and find that the news we receive, is that the news on the whole is favorable. There has been no outbreak in Ireland, and we shall not believe there will be any until we know the fact.

Not a word is said respecting the Chartist, from which we infer that nothing of importance has occurred to threaten the internal peace of England, by that body, since our last advices. The commercial news is represented as favorable, and trade in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain, is, on the whole, improving.

The news from the continent bears a preponderance in favor of liberal reconstruction. We, however, shall express no opinion until we receive our letters and files. Every reader can draw his own conclusions from the telegraphic summary.

The following telegraphic summary was taken from the Daily Bee:

COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool, April 29. Notwithstanding the late state of affairs in France, and in almost every other part of the Continent, as well as the Political agitation going forward in the United Kingdom, there is a gradual improvement in the general aspect of the European situation.

The demand for most of the leading articles has improved, and a slight advance on the rates last quoted has taken place.

The accounts from Manchester state that there is rather an improved feeling in that city, and in the surrounding cotton districts.

The cotton market has been quiet during the past week; a fair amount of business has been transacted.

Breakfasting of all kinds, are in good demand, and from a variety of causes, prices have an upward tendency.

There was no change in the value of Flour either English or American.

The diminution of bullion in the Bank of England is exciting some attention. It is not unlikely that a considerable sum has been loaned to France and Holland, and also to Ireland, to meet any emergency in the apprehension for the Savings Bank.

As regards the value of English securities, the intelligence from the continent does not exercise any great effect upon prices; and generally the demand for the various securities has been dispelled, most parties feeling confident that the authorities will be able to subdue any unreasonable attempts, that may be made to subvert the Government in that part of the United Kingdom.

THE DECLARATION OF LORD RUSSELL, "that whilst he had breath and life he would oppose the repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland," and the declaration of the Crown and Government, Security Bill, which is now in force, as the law of both countries, have not succeeded in quelling the spirit of discontent on the other side of St. George's Channel.

The Lord Russell's declaration has been received, from all classes, addresses breathing loyalty and attachment, and the answers containing expressions of the reprobation with which the attempts to excite the masses are viewed by men of all creeds and parties throughout Ireland.

Mr. John O'Connell appeared at the Conciliation Hall, on Monday, and issued an address to the people of Ireland, directed chiefly against Lord Russell's words above quoted. Certain it is that the proceedings of the Repeal Association have lost all their attractions in the more exciting language and conduct of the younger Confederation.

The parties who have been most active in drilling and rifle shooting, have had their amusements greatly interfered with during the week, and some of them, having been arrested, will doubtless be made examples of.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien, of the County of Wick, proceeded to the South for the purpose of agitation.

Government is increasing the precautions already taken. Preparations continue to be carried out with great activity, and it is to be noted that the authorities deem the danger to be near and imminent.

The most fearful accounts of destitution continue to reach us from the provinces—the withdrawals of deposits from the National Provincial Savings Banks appear to arise as much from a sense of insecurity of their funds as from political distrust.

France. The progress of the revolution throughout Europe is marked rather by steadiness and determination, than by precipitancy and rashness. As the movement had its origin in France, so affairs seem to be settling down earliest into order, and it is anticipated, the elections prove favorable to the Lamartine, or moderate party, the spirit of republicanism will get a fair trial in that country.

The Elections to the Assembly form almost the absorbing topic in French Affairs, and although it was not expected that the choice of the Electors would be made known in Paris till the 30th, (the day of the Cambria's departure from Liverpool), sufficient has transpired to indicate the complexion that body will assume.

Next to the Elections, the internal dissensions of Government excite attention. An explosion is reported to have taken place on the 24th ult., in which, as usual, M. de Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were in open conflict. The latter desired the further postponement of the meeting of the Assembly, the former opposed it. The latter threatened a demonstration; the former treated the menace with contempt.

The Provisional Government continues its most arbitrary course, and in consequence of its first pledge that no system of taxes should be imposed by the Provisional Government. In lieu of this unequivocal obnoxious and mischievous impost, they have imposed a tax of one per cent on the value of the property, whether on funds or in the land, either held in trust or waiting the judgment of the Law Courts.

Besides this serious income tax to be levied, the Provisional Government has decreed, and is endeavoring to enforce, a tax on the Colonies and possessions of the French Republic. The decree is to take effect six months after its publication in the Colonies. An inquiry is being made as to the slave owners, the amount and form of which is to be fixed by the National Assembly.

All traffic in slaves is to be interdicted between Proprietors from the date of the publication of the decree, and measures are to be taken to prevent the introduction of free laborers from Senegal, as at present contemplated by England, from the Western Coast of Africa.

On Wednesday, Mr. Richard Rush, the Minister of the United States in Paris, visited M. Lamartine, at the hotel de Ville, and formally recognized the French Republic in the name of the American Union.

LOMBARDY. In Lombardy the scene of war has not materially changed during the week.

SICILY. The House of Commons met on the 13th, and after some preliminary discussion, whether it would be expedient to call to the Throne an Italian Prince from the families of Tuscany or Savoy, it was at length finally decreed, amidst the most enthusiastic applause, that Ferdinand Bourbon, and his dynasty, had forever fallen from the Throne of Sicily, and that Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the Throne an Italian Prince as soon as she shall have reformed her Statutes.

A great feeling was evinced in favor of a Republic.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

FRIDAY, MAY 8. SENATE. Mr. Hale moved to take up the resolution in favor of purchasing for the use of the Senate, five thousand copies of the Resolutions, Addresses, &c. published by order of the House, on the occasion of the death of the late John Quincy Adams. Laid on the table, 33 to 10.

The bill authorizing the President to occupy Yucatan with a military force, with a view of settling the whites against the Indians was taken up. Mr. Van Buren spoke in favor of the bill, and said that England had already interfered, and through her agent, furnished arms and ammunition to the Indians.

Without taking any question, the Senate adjourned Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 8. SENATE. The special order of the day, for the aid of Mr. Houston rose was taken up.

Mr. Houston rose and made a speech in support of the bill.

Mr. Johnson of R. I. moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. Jefferson Davis of Miss. moved to take up the Volunteer bill, which would give the President the necessary means to raise a volunteer force.

Mr. Johnson of Md. moved that the bill be laid on the table. After passing the resolution, Mr. Cass of Ind. rose and made a speech in support of the bill.

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MARKETS.

FRIDAY, MAY 8. AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. Potatoes, 100 lbs. 1.00. Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00. Corn, 100 lbs. 1.00. Wheat, 100 lbs. 1.00. Rice, 100 lbs. 1.00. Sugar, 100 lbs. 1.00. Coffee, 100 lbs. 1.00. Tea, 100 lbs. 1.00. Spices, 100 lbs. 1.00. Fruits, 100 lbs. 1.00. Vegetables, 100 lbs. 1.00. Livestock, 100 lbs. 1.00. Poultry, 100 lbs. 1.00. Fish, 100 lbs. 1.00. Shellfish, 100 lbs. 1.00. Minerals, 100 lbs. 1.00. Metals, 100 lbs. 1.00. Textiles, 100 lbs. 1.00. Paper, 100 lbs. 1.00. Printing, 100 lbs. 1.00. Stationery, 100 lbs. 1.00. Miscellaneous, 100 lbs. 1.00.

FRIDAY, MAY 8. BRIGHTON MARKET, May 11. At Market, 400 Bushels, 300 Bushels, 200 Bushels, 100 Bushels, 50 Bushels, 25 Bushels, 10 Bushels, 5 Bushels, 2 Bushels, 1 Bushel, 1/2 Bushel, 1/4 Bushel, 1/8 Bushel, 1/16 Bushel, 1/32 Bushel, 1/64 Bushel, 1/128 Bushel, 1/256 Bushel, 1/512 Bushel, 1/1024 Bushel, 1/2048 Bushel, 1/4096 Bushel, 1/8192 Bushel, 1/16384 Bushel, 1/32768 Bushel, 1/65536 Bushel, 1/131072 Bushel, 1/262144 Bushel, 1/524288 Bushel, 1/1048576 Bushel, 1/2097152 Bushel, 1/4194304 Bushel, 1/8388608 Bushel, 1/16777216 Bushel, 1/33554432 Bushel, 1/67108864 Bushel, 1/134217728 Bushel, 1/268435456 Bushel, 1/536870912 Bushel, 1/1073741824 Bushel, 1/2147483648 Bushel, 1/4294967296 Bushel, 1/8589934592 Bushel, 1/17179869184 Bushel, 1/34359738368 Bushel, 1/68719476736 Bushel, 1/137438953472 Bushel, 1/274877906944 Bushel, 1/549755813888 Bushel, 1/1099511627776 Bushel, 1/2199023255552 Bushel, 1/4398046511104 Bushel, 1/8796093022208 Bushel, 1/17592186044416 Bushel, 1/35184372088832 Bushel, 1/70368744177664 Bushel, 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